UNECE COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL QUALITY STANDARDS

Serguei Malanitchev United Nations Economic Commission for Europe



- Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards
- Who develops standards?
- How are they developed and for which products?
- Who uses them?
- Why are they important for Asian countries?

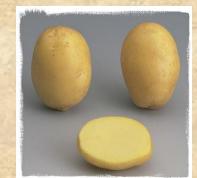




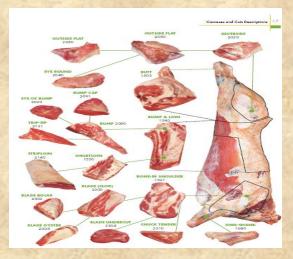
- Working Party + Specialized Sections
 - Dry and Dried Produce
 - Seed Potatoes
 - Meat
 - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- Equal rights for all UN Member States
- 60 years of work



- Fruit, vegetables
- Dry produce
- Potatoes
- Meat
- Eggs
- Flowers











2010: FFV Specialized Section

- Adopted revised Standard Layout
- Aligned/revised 50 standards
- 2 sessions that year
- Published explanatory brochure

Flexible, efficient, effective



Compliance with TBT agreement

"Where international standards exist countries shall use them as a basis for their technical regulations except when such standards would be an ineffective or inappropriate means for the fulfillment of the objectives" (TBT, Art. 2.4)



Purpose of standards

- Facilitate international trade
- Create market transparency
- Promote quality agricultural products
- Keep unsatisfactory produce out of market
- Improve profitability
- Protect consumers



UNECE standards are recommendations

Obligatory EU Regulations National legislation

Voluntary Reference in commercial contracts



Users of standards

- Producers
- Traders
- Consumers



Inspection services







UNECE and E(E)C

1962

- 21 UNECE standards <u>obligatory</u> for intracommunity trade
 2008
- 36 UNECE standards in EC regulations

2009

- 10 UNECE standards in EC regulations (specific marketing standards)
- General marketing standard (GMS)



GMS sets minimum quality requirements

- Intact
- Sound; products affected by rotting are excluded
- Clean
- Free from pests
- Free from damage caused by pest
- Free of abnormal external moisture
- Free of any foreign smell and/or taste

No provisions on quality classes



Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007

Where the holder of fruit and vegetables is able to show they are in conformity with any applicable UNECE standard, the product is considered as conforming to the GMS



UNECE and OECD Scheme

- Interpreting UNECE standards since 1962
- Drawing up standards until 1996
- Working on inspection methods, sampling, objective tests



OECD Interpretative Brochures

"In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the tomatoes must be:

intact:"

Tomatoes must not have any mutilation or injury spoiling the integrity of the produce.

Damaged tomato - Not allowed





- Help grading
- Reduce risk of rejection
- Resolve disputes

UNECE Standard on the marketing and commercial quality control of

Countries invited to contribute



Explanatory Brochure



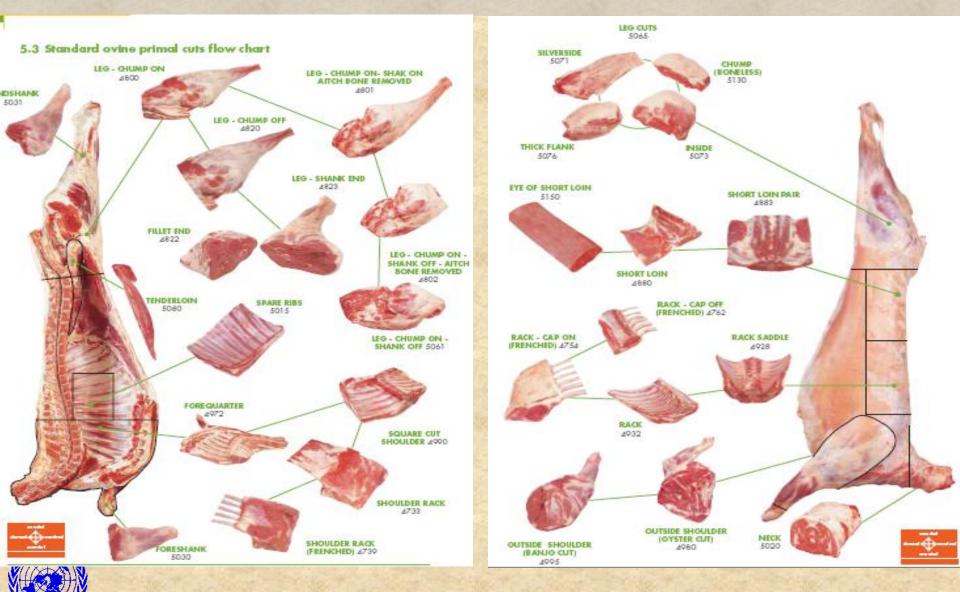


UNECE STANDARD

OVINE MEAT Carcases and cuts

2006 EDITION





Standard for Seed Potatoes

- Unique reference covering all aspects of seed potato certification
- List of Diseases and Pests





List of Diseases and Pests

Disease	Agent	Status in UNECE Standard	Recommended diagnostic method	General disease description	Tuber symptoms	Plant symptoms
Potato wart disease	Synchytrium endobioticum	Zero tolerance	Visual observation of tubers and stem base	Tuber: tumours Plant: tumours and galls on stolons and stem base		

- 35 Diseases
- 85 Pictures

http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/potatoes/pot_e.html



UNECE and Codex Alimentarius

- UNECE standards
 starting point for Codex standards
- <u>Regional</u> UNECE vs. global Codex
- Codex does not produce explanatory material



UNECE, OECD, Codex, EU

How to work together on

- Standards
- Explanatory material
- Inspection methods
- Promotion
- Capacity-building



Draw on regional experience in Asia to develop the standards and brochures for

- Pineapples
- Fresh chilli peppers



http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/welcome.html